Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 58, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1791. [Whole No. 266.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN SENATE, NOVEMBER 7, 1791.

The report of the truſtees of the ſinking fund, was read as follows:

THE *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, reſpectfully report to the Congreſs of the United States of America---*

That purſuant to the act, intitled, "An Act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt," and in conformity to two reſolutions agreed upon by them, one on the 15th day of January, and another on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, and ſeverally approved by the Preſident of the United States, they have cauſed purchaſes of the ſaid debt to be made through the agency reſpectively of Samuel Meredith, Treaſurer of the United States, William Seton, caſhier of the Bank of New-York, Benjamin Lincoln, collector of the diſtrict of Boſton and Charleſton, and William Heth, collector of the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, to the amount of 852,677 dollars 46 cents, for which there have been paid 540,924 dollars and 14 cents, in ſpecie, as will more particularly appear by the ſeveral documents No. 1 to 8, herewith ſubmitted as part of this report, and which ſpecify the places where, the times when, the prices at which, and the perſons of whom the ſaid purchaſes have been made.

That tho the ſtatements of William Seton and Benjamin Lincoln have not yet paſſed through the forms of ſettlement, it appears by the document No. 8, being a certified tranſcript from the books of the Treaſury, that the amount of the ſtock by them reſpectively reported to have been purchaſed, has been duly tranſferred to the ſaid books.

That the purchaſes now and heretofore reported, amount in the whole to 1,131,364 dollars and 76 cents, for which there have been paid 699,163 dollars and 38 cents, in ſpecie.

Signed in behalf of the Board,

JOHN ADAMS.

Statement of the Purchaſes of PUBLIC STOCK, by the Agents to the Truſtees named in the Act for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

BY WHOM PURCHASED.		Amount of 6 per cent. ſtock.		Amount of 3 per cent. ſtock.		Amount of deferred ſtock.		Total amount of ſtock purchaſed.		Amount of ſpecie paid for the purchaſes.	
		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Samuel Meredith,	from paſſing of the act to December 6th, 1790,	156,308.	50	61,306.	33	61,072.	47	278,687.	30	150,239.	24
Ditto.	December 7th, 1790, to Jan. 11, 1791,	37,781.	68	15,402.	51	26,477.	13	79,661.	32	51,449.	32
Ditto,	January 12th, to Feb. 1ſt,	42,198.	91	14,798.	63	11,779.	18	68,776.	72	48,550.	68
Ditto,	Auguſt 17th, to Sept. 19th,	5,627.	94	94,487.	67	138,605.	87	238,721.	48	148,984.	71
William Seton,	Auguſt 19th, to Auguſt 27th,			13,291.	8	173,708.	88	186,999.	96	116,542.	69
Ditto,	31ſt, to Sept. 5th,			12,482.	21	41,548.	80	54,031.	1	33,457.	31
Ditto,	Sept. 10th, to Sept. 12th,			41,666.	67	40,000.		81,666.	67	50,000.	
William Heth,	February 24th, to April 2d,	32,192.	7	27,466.	46	14,714.	77	74,373.	30	49,934.	9
Benjamin Lincoln,	February 29d, to March 3d,	37,014.	34	28,720.		2,712.	66	68,447.		50,005.	34
		311,123.	44	309,621.	56	510,619.	76	1131,364.	76	699,163.	38

Treaſury Department, Regiſter's Office, November 4th, 1791.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Regiſter.*

The following was laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 7th inſt. by the Secretary of the Treaſury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Nov. 4th*, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to tranſmit herewith a Report to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, accompanying certain eſtimates of ſums neceſſary to be appropriated for various objects therein ſpecified, including the ſervice of the year 1792.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, SIR,
Your moſt obedient, and humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Eſquire,*
Speaker *of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY
Reſpectfully Reports to the
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES
The ESTIMATES
Herewith tranſmitted, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

	Dols.	Cts.
The firſt relating to the civil liſt, or the expenditure for the ſupport of government during the year 1792 (including incidental and contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices amounting to	328,653.	56
The ſecond relating to certain liquidated claims upon the Treaſury; to certain deficiencies in former eſtimates for the current ſervice, and to proviſion in aid of the fund heretofore appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors, witneſſes, &c.	197,119.	49
The third relating to the department of war, ſhewing the ſtated expenditure of that department for the year 1792,	357,731.	61
The amount of a years penſions to invalids,	87,463.	60⅔
Pay and ſubſiſtence to ſundry officers for which no appropriation has yet been made,	10,490.	36
Arrearages due upon Indian affairs for the year 1791, and the ſum ſuppoſed to be neceſſary for the year 1792,	39,424.	71
Expences incurred for the defenſive protection of the frontiers for the year 1790, and 1791, and for which no appropriation has yet been made,	37,339.	48
Amounting together to *Dollars*	1,058,222.	81⅔

As appears by No. 4, which contains a ſummary of the three preceding ones: exhibiting in one view the total ſum as above ſtated, for which an appropriation is requiſite.

The funds out of which the ſaid appropriation may be made, are, firſt, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars reſerved annually out of the duties on imports and tonnage, by the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, for the ſupport of the government thereof: And ſecondly, ſuch ſurplus as ſhall have accrued to the end of the preſent year, upon the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed, over and above the ſums neceſſary for the payment of intereſt on the public debt during the ſame year, and for the ſatisfying of other prior appropriations.

Judging from the returns heretofore received at the treaſury, there is good ground to conclude that, that ſurplus, together with the abovementioned ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, will be adequate to the object.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

General Eſtimate for the Services of the enſuing Year.

CIVIL LIST.

	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.
For compenſation to the preſident, vice-preſident, chief juſtice and aſſociate judges,	51,500	
Ditto to the diſtrict judges,	21,300	
Members of the ſenate, houſe of repreſentatives and their officers,	129,730	
Treaſury department,	60,300	
Department of ſtate,	6,000	
Department of war,	9,600	
Board of commiſſioners,	15,100	
Government of the weſtern territory,	11,000	
Grant to baron Steuben,	2,500	
Penſions granted by the late government,	2,767. 78	
Incidental and contingent expences of the civil liſt eſtabliſhments,	20,555. 83	
		328,653 56

EXTRAORDINARIES.

For diſcharging certain liquidated claims on the United States,	117,626. 70	
To make good deficiencies in the civil liſt eſtabliſhment,	49,043. 79	
Clerks of courts, jurors, witneſſes, &c.	5,000	
Maintenance of light-houſes and repairs,	16,000	
Keeping priſoners,	4,000	
Arranging the public ſecurities,	2,450	
Purchaſe of hydrometers,	1,000	
Building and equipping ten cutters,	2,000	
		197,119. 49

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Stated annual expences,	357,731. 61	
Annual allowance to invalids,	87,463. 60⅔	
For former deficient appropriations,	47,829. 84	
Indian department,	39,424. 71	
		532,449. 76⅔
Dollars,		1,058,222. 81⅓

Treaſury Department,
Regiſter's Office, Nov. 4, 1791.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

CANAL OF LANGUEDOC.

THE canal of Languedoc is the moſt ſtupenduous work of art in Europe.—The project originated among the Romans who abandoned it as impracticable. Monſ. Riquet began the enterprize in 1666, and completed it in 1680, ſurmounting every obſtacle in a broken uneven country, carrying his works over and through mountains, and even removing rivers which lay in his way, by aqueducts. Where the canal is carried through mountains it is curiouſly arched over with free ſtone. Deſcending towards the ocean there are 15 locks, and towards the Mediterranean 45, as well as 47 aqueducts and 8 bridges. Near Beziers there are 10 locks which have a pretty effect down a deſcent of 936 feet, and 66 feet from the level above. This amazing work coſt upwards of 2 millions of crowns, half of which was paid by the king. It communicates the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biſcay, paſſing by Bourdeaux and Montpelier, being upwards of 150 miles in length, and of the utmoſt utility eſpecially in time of war, as flats carrying 60 tons burthen keep up a ſafe and an eaſy inland water communication.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Debate on the Ratio of Repreſentation.

MR. LAWRANCE had previouſly moved that until the next enumeration, the number of Repreſentatives ſhould be one for every thirty thouſand perſons.

Mr. Dayton had moved to ſtrike out thirty before thouſand—this amendment was under conſideration.

Mr. Gerry obſerved, that in all the deciſions of the legiſlature, we ought to follow as far as poſſible the opinion of the great body of the people.—If this opinion ſhould be found to be againſt the ratio of thirty thouſand, the amendment ought to be adopted; but if we refer to the amendments propoſed by the conventions to the conſtitution, we ſhall find that five ſtates were in favor of one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons, till the number ſhould amount to two hundred. None of the propoſitions now moved as amendments to the motion of the gentleman from New-York, amount to that number—Several others of the conventions were of opinion that the repreſentation was too ſmall to ſecure the liberties of this country. This government, ſaid he, is a government of repreſentation; the people may controul their repreſentatives, but their influence is ſmall in reſpect to the ſenate and the executive, and ſtill leſs over the officers of government—On what then do the people depend for checking encroachments, or preventing abuſes? On their repreſentatives—If theſe ſhould be too few, or if they ſhould fail them, they never can redreſs their grievances without having recourſe to violence.—If the number is ſmall, a majority may be the more eaſily corrupted—on the other hand, too large a number will be attended with difficulties; a medium then is moſt eligible.—An adequate number is abſolutely neceſſary,—and to ſhew that one to thirty thouſand would not produce more than an adequate number, he referred to the ratio of repreſentation in England and France, in which there was a greater proportion of repreſentatives than in the legiſlature of the United States.

It has been objected to an increaſe of repreſentatives, that it would lead to encroachments on the part of the general government, over thoſe of the individual governments—He tho't that the reverſe of the objection was true, and inſtanced the opinion and plan of Gov. Hutchinſon of Maſſachuſetts, who propoſed and adviſed a reduction of the repreſentation of Maſſachuſetts, as a neceſſary ſtep in order to effect the deſigns of Great-Britain—decreaſing the number, therefore, will be leſſening in proportion the ſecurity of the liberties of the people.

He then adverted to the objection ariſing from the additional expence—but, he obſerved, after Congreſs ſhall have paſſed a few more of the moſt important acts, it is not probable that the public buſineſs will in future require that the ſeſſions ſhould be for more than four months annually—this would reduce the expence greatly, in the firſt inſtance; and agreeable to a calculation, an addition of 47 members to the preſent number, would make the aggregate expence but about one eighteenth part more than at preſent, ſuppoſing the ſeſſions to be four months long—But he conſidered the objection on account of the expence as merely ſpeculative.

Although Congreſs is not poſitively bound by the conſtitution to give one member for every thirty thouſand inhabitants, yet he would aſk, whether the citizens of the United States did not expect that this ratio would be adopted? and whether they would not conſider it as an abuſe of power, if Congreſs, inſtead of one to thirty thouſand ſhould ſettle the repreſentation at one to forty thouſand? Eight States have already adopted the firſt article of the propoſed amendments to the conſtitution: and if the houſe ſhould

either ſettle the number of the repreſentative body, as it now ſtands, or reduce it, or eſtabliſh it at one hundred, perhaps they might, before the end of the ſeſſion, be obliged to repeal their act; as they would be bound by the amendment, as ſoon as it is ratified by a ſufficient number of States. If gentlemen thought it probable that the propoſed amendment would be ratified by the ſeveral States, they ought already to conſider it as a rule for their conduct, and be reſtrained by it, from giving leſs than one repreſentative for thirty thouſand inhabitants. After the repreſentation amounts to one hundred, Congreſs will, no doubt, have a right to fix it there, until it is encreaſed by the ratio of one to forty thouſand: but that is a power, which, he preſumed, Congreſs will not exerciſe; but that they then will eſtabliſh ſome ratio, by which the encreaſe of repreſentation ſhall keep pace with the encreaſe of population, until the houſe conſiſts of two hundred members.

Mr. Boudinot was convinced of the propriety of ſtriking out the word "thirty." The Houſe ought to conſider what would be an adequate number, for doing the buſineſs of the union: and that number ought not to be exceeded, except to anſwer ſome very valuable purpoſe. Buſineſs would proceed with difficulty, if the repreſentation was ſo numerous, as it would become by the ratio of one to thirty thouſand. The preſent repreſentation of the United States is in a ratio very different from that of one to thirty thouſand; and yet he thought it fully adequate. From a rough calculation, he ſaid, that the ratio of thirty thouſand would produce one hundred and thirteen members; thirty-five thouſand would give ninety-ſeven; and forty thouſand would produce eighty-one. If the number once ſettled was to reſt there, he would not be over anxious to oppoſe the encreaſe: but if gentlemen would take into view the encreaſe conſequent on the next enumeration, they would find that the number muſt by far exceed the due bounds.

The encreaſe of expence had been mentioned. He thought it would greatly exceed the calculation of the gentleman, and, for his part, although he was willing to tax the people for the neceſſary purpoſes of government, yet he would never conſent to ſubject them to unneceſſary burdens. Every man muſt ſee, that if the number was doubled, it would take almoſt double the time to do the buſineſs, as every member would have an equal right to deliver his ſentiments, and thus protract their deliberations.

He thought the people of the United States would be duly repreſented, and to their entire ſatisfaction, if the ratio was ſet higher than thirty thouſand; nor could he imagine that ſuch an exact proportion, between the repreſentatives and the repreſented, was at all requiſite to ſecure their liberties, or to do the neceſſary buſineſs of government. This indeed might be the caſe, if the power, veſted in Congreſs, was proportionate to their number: but ſince the Houſe would poſſeſs the ſame powers, whether it conſiſted of a greater or a ſmaller number, he tho't the people equally ſecure in either caſe. The ratio of thirty-five thouſand, which would produce ninety-ſeven members, would, in his opinion, be a very proper one. If however the people ſhould think otherwiſe, they had it in their power to correct the miſtake, by ratifying the propoſed amendment. Their not having as yet ratified it, was to him an argument that they thought the ratio too low; or at leaſt that they conſidered the queſtion as doubtful. Some of the States, he obſerved, have poſtponed the conſideration of the amendment; and eight only have as yet agreed to it. On the whole the houſe might ſafely adopt the ratio of one to thirty-five thouſand; for that the encreaſing population of the United States would ever ſupply a repreſentation ſufficiently numerous to anſwer every good purpoſe.

Mr. Clarke obſerved that his objection was not merely on account of the pay of the members, but an encreaſe in the repreſentation would bring an additional expenſe on the people, by encreaſing the number of public offices, as almoſt every man would wiſh to ſee his friend provided for. The liberties of America, could be in no danger from the preſent ratio of repreſentation. The doors of the Houſe are open, and the people know what their repreſentatives are doing.

Mr. Steele was in favor of the motion for ſtriking out *thirty*. In diſcuſſing the important ſubject before the committee, he obſerved that there were two enquiries to be attended to—What is the proper number to conſtitute a repreſentative body for the United States, and what ratio will leave the feweſt fractions in the reſpective ſtates—One member to thirty thouſand he conceived would give too numerous a repreſentation; according to the preſent number of inhabitants it will almoſt double the preſent number; it will divide and diminiſh the reſponſibility, make the Houſe too unwieldy, retard public buſineſs, and encreaſe the public expences unneceſſarily—An adequate repreſentation he thought would be comprized within a much ſmaller number.

Gentlemen have called our attention to the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, and the National Aſſembly of France; but, ſaid he, God forbid that we ſhould draw our precedents from ſuch examples as may be cited from European repreſentation.

He was oppoſed to thirty thouſand as the ratio—it would in fractions throughout the United States, leave above three hundred and ſixty-nine thouſand citizens unrepreſented. Thirty-five thouſand he thought the moſt eligible number, as it would leave the feweſt fractions.

Some gentlemen ſeem to favor the ratio of thirty thouſand, becauſe that number has been recommended by ſome of the conventions, in their propoſed amendments to the conſtitution; but he hoped that no deciſion would be founded on thoſe ſubſequent amendments—It would be well to recollect the ſentiments of gentlemen in the ſeveral conventions—In many of them, they were agreed to, without any wiſh or expectation that they ſhould ever be taken into conſideration, and therefore he thought that no argument ought to be drawn from them—Neither ought Congreſs, ſaid he, to be influenced by the example of the ſtate governments—Buſineſs is ſo tranſacted in moſt of them, on account of their numerous repreſentation, that there is very little permanency, or conſiſtency in their ſyſtems. Too numerous an aſſembly is perpetually liable to diſorder—and when that is the caſe, government becomes contemptible—this conſideration had greater weight with him than an additional expenditure of a few dollars. He again objected to any example from Great-Britain or France; their aſſemblies, ſaid he, are too numerous and unwieldy to tranſact buſineſs without confuſion—and compared with what he conſidered as an adequate number, are mere mobs.

With reſpect to the propoſed amendments, he ſaid that they have not been adopted by three fourths of the ſtates; and from thence he inferred that they would be finally rejected.

He thought the amendment reſpecting the ratio of repreſentatives, not ſo good as the original clauſe in the conſtitution—and ſaid he would not heſitate to declare that it ought never to be adopted as a part of it. It has been ſaid that the voice of America is in favor of the ratio of thirty thouſand; were this the caſe, he would obey the voice of America—but he believed that the opinion of enlightened America was that forty or fifty thouſand would not be too high a ratio—he ſhould give the preference to either of thoſe numbers to thirty or thirty-five thouſand, were it not on account of the fractions that would remain—he concluded, by ſaying he ſhould vote for thirty-five thouſand.

Mr. Lawrance agreed that an adequate number was the great object to be attended to—but he contended that the original motion would give this number more completely than a larger ratio—and it ought to be conſidered that before the next enumeration, it will not be probably more than one to fifty thouſand. As to the encreaſe of expence, he obſerved that the great objects being accompliſhed, the future ſeſſions will be ſhort; beſides which, the compenſation of the members may be diminiſhed—but he conſidered a neceſſary increaſe in the expence, to be fully counterbalanced by affording greater ſecurity to the liberties of the people. The firmneſs of a government depends on a ſtrong executive—but this executive ſhould be founded on a broad bottom—and the broader the baſis, the more ſecure is the public freedom under a vigorous executive.

The exiſtence of the Union may depend on the fullneſs of the repreſentation.—The inequality in the proportional encreaſe of the number of inhabitants in different ſtates, ought alſo to be taken into conſideration,—for it was very probable that in a ſhort time, while ſome of the ſmaller ſtates had a repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, others would not have one to forty thouſand. He ſaid he was governed by general principles, and not by any calculations of fractional numbers—the conſtitution contemplates the ratio he had propoſed, and therefore he hoped the motion for ſtriking out would not obtain.

Mr. Goodhue obſerved, that the ſituation and circumſtances of the government of the United States were ſo different from thoſe of France or Great-Britain, that no parallel could be drawn reſpecting them—Nor is there, ſaid he, an abſolute ſimilarity between this government and thoſe of the ſtate governments. The objects of legiſlation which come under the cognizance of Congreſs, are but few compared with thoſe which engage the Britiſh Houſe of Commons and the National Aſſembly of France—A much larger repreſentation for them, and in our ſtate legiſlatures is therefore proper, than is neceſſary for us in the general government.—He doubted the opinion that a large repreſentation was leſs liable to corruption than a ſmall one—ſome facts appear to confirm the former ſentiment.—He did not conſider the expence as a material objection, if an encreaſe of the number was neceſſary to doing more ample juſtice, or for the greater ſecurity of the liberties of the people—but as he tho't this was by no means the caſe, he was in favor of ſtriking out 30, in order to inſert a larger number.

Mr. Barnewell agreed with the gentleman laſt ſpeaking; he ſaid he ſhould vote for ſtriking out thirty, in order to ſubſtitute the largeſt number that had been mentioned.—Mr. Barnewell entered into an abſtract and philoſophical diſcuſſion of the principle of repreſentation in government—the leading ſentiment was, that a large proportion of repreſentatives was not neceſſary to obtain the beſt objects of legiſlation, in expreſſing the wills of the people, or to ſecure the liberties of the conſtituent body—the great point, he obſerved, was to combine the greateſt portion of honeſty, with a due degree of activity—That number which would compriſe a due proportion of theſe, would be competent to all the purpoſes of legiſlation, whether the number for which it legiſlates is ten thouſand, or five hundred thouſand. On this principle he was decidedly againſt a large number, and in favor of a ſmall one. Adverting to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons and the National Aſſembly of France, with reſpect to the former, he ſaid, their corruption is in a great degree owing to their numbers; as to the latter, he obſerved, that the National Aſſembly had acted in his opinion politically and wiſely—they ſat out with a large repreſentation in conformity to the ſentiments of the people at the moment; but on experience, finding the number too great, they have reduced it from twelve hundred to about 250. He believed, he ſaid, that the general ſenſe of the people was againſt a large repreſentation in Congreſs—the inconveniencies experienced from numerous bodies in the ſtate legiſlatures, has led ſeveral of the ſtates to leſſen the number—He inſtanced Georgia, South-Carolina and Pennſylvania.

Mr. Baldwin was oppoſed to the motion. One repreſentative for thirty thouſand appeared to him by no means a great repreſentation. The opinion that, of late, had been ſo often advanced from the preſs, and in public diſcuſſion, for reducing the repreſentative branch in government to a ſmall number, he held to be full of dangerous error. He was ſenſible, that the terms great and ſmall were ſo merely relative in their ſignification, that it was difficult preciſely to underſtand each other in the uſe of them. Perhaps they may moſt properly, both of them, be conſidered as extremes. No doubt repreſentation, which of late ſeems to be uſed as the character of republican government, is a great improvement upon democracy or legiſlation by the whole body of the people. He could conceive that a repreſentation might be ſo large as to partake of the evils of aſſembling the whole body of the people; but it was a very improbable and not a dangerous extreme: the other extreme was full of danger. Theſe obſervations acquire much force when applied particularly to the governments of this country; enfeeble the repreſentative part of them, and you ſap the very principles of life. They ſtand on a different baſis from the governments which have gone before them, and may juſtly be ſaid to be new experiments in government; time, as yet, has ſcarcely given room to judge of the probable iſſue; but this we may pronounce with much certainty, let the principles of repreſentation languiſh, and they have no chance of ſucceſs.

It had not been found practicable to ground repreſentation in the federal conſtitution upon any other principle than that of numbers—but extent of territory is unqueſtionably one of the natural principles on which it reſts, and would if poſſible be regarded. One for thirty-four or thirty-five thouſand may be deemed a proper repreſentation in the kingdom of France, or of Great-Britain. The four millions which compoſe the United States, compactly ſettled where there was great ſameneſs in the country, and pretty equally diſtant from a common center, would be properly repreſented by a ſmaller number than in their preſent ſparſe ſettlement:—But ſtill farther, the ſettlement of the United States is a fillet ſtretched along the ſea coaſt for ſeventeen hundred miles, comprehending as great a variety of climate and intereſts as one of the other quarters of the globe. It is difficult to conceive of a ſituation which calls for a greater extenſion of the principle of repreſentation.

It has been ſaid that one for thirty thouſand will make too large and unwieldy a body: he was ſenſible that was a point that did not admit of being determined by any concluſive reaſoning; it was a mere matter of opinion, ſound judgment only is to be uſed, time and experience will come on and confirm or correct the opinion. In ſuch a caſe, ſaid he, it is wiſe to enquire how this has been judged of by others who have had a repreſentative body. In France 1200 was not thought too great a repreſentation in forming their national aſſembly, and the number eſtabliſhed by their new conſtitution for their ſtated legiſlature, was not 250, as the member laſt up had ſtated—but if he had not been miſinformed by the publications in this country, it was nearly 750.

In the kingdom of Great-Britain, 500 is not thought too great a repreſentation; and can 113, which is the greateſt number contended for, be conſidered in this country as a huge and impracticable maſs of repreſentation.

It had ever appeared to him to be among the ſtrongeſt marks of our youth and inexperience, that we grew wiſe too ſuddenly. He was afraid this inſtantaneous wiſdom which ſprung up to at once, and ſet at nought, or removed to the extreme of abſurdity and folly, the deliberate and tried opinions of the moſt profound and enlightened among men, in circumſtances peculiarly favorable to honeſt deciſion, will itſelf be left by time on that extreme.

And how does this compare, he aſked, with the opinion and experience of this country in the ſtate governments? The idea had before been called up, but in his opinion juſtice was by no means done to the compariſon. It had been ſaid that the ſtates in general had found their repreſentation too large, and were diminiſhing it. Let another view be taken of the compariſon; a ſtate will not ſuffer the ordinary buſineſs of its own internal legiſlation to be intruſted to fewer repreſentatives than from one to two hundred, and in ſome inſtances more, and yet in the federal government they are obliged to ſubmit to a legiſlation which can much more ſubſtantially affect their happineſs and property, and perhaps they have there but a ſingle repreſentative, or at moſt but five or ſix. The ſlighteſt compariſon ſhews that there is no manner of proportion between them, that they are irreconcilably diſtorted; ſurely gentlemen of the oppoſite opinion will not have the effrontery to attempt to draw an argument from that ſource for diminiſhing the preſent repreſentation.

The ſeveral ſtate conventions which had thought proper to animadvert at all upon the federal conſtitution, had pretty uniformly expreſſed their wiſh that the repreſentation ſhould be increaſed. Theoriſts in government, ſo far as he had been informed, had generally given their opinion that this part was too ſmall, and out of proportion. He was as far from venerating mere theories of government as any man, and was ſenſible they muſt adjuſt themſelves to the times and circumſtances of the people. But it would not be uſeleſs to enquire, how does this appear in practice? He could ſay for himſelf that it brought his own mind to the ſame concluſion, that it was the part of the federal conſtitutinn, of all others moſt defective and inſecure. Thirty-three members had formed the houſe, ſeventeen was a majority, and equal to the deciſion of any queſtion. Queſtions had already occurred, involving property to the amount of from fifty to eighty millions of dollars, and much of it in the hands of the moſt daring individuals, rendered deſperate by their ſpeculations. He did not ſay there had been any foundation for uneaſy apprehenſions from that quarter; but he did ſay, that in other countries it would be ſuppoſed to be a moſt dangerous experiment upon the paſſions and imperfections of human nature. But it had been ſaid, and with an unexpected aſſurance, that increaſing the numbers did not increaſe the ſecurity againſt theſe evils. If ſo, why not reduce it at once to the venerable number thirteen, or indeed three, which would give us as great a ſecurity as the whole body of the people? It is idle to purſue obſervations on ſuch a point—the mind that can aſk for reaſoning upon it, can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed in a ſituation to be benefited by reaſons.

The federal government, it muſt be admited, is in fact pretty highly ſeaſoned with prerogative—practice has already evinced

the neceſſity, in many inſtances, of increaſing it, by devolving much of the legiſlative power upon the executive department, ariſing from the difficulty of making particular proviſions and details in our laws, and accommodating them to the various intereſts of ſo extenſive a country.

The other branch of the legiſlature has many traits of a perpetual, at leaſt of a very ſolid conſtituent part of the government. He did not mention theſe as imperfections in the government, they are perfections if the other parts can be in due proportion; but it is ſurely a ſound reaſon againſt taking poſitive meaſures at this time to diminiſh the repreſentative branch; for his own part he was not well ſatisfied as to the intention. If there is any reaſon to apprehend that the government will depart from the point on which it was firſt placed, he could ſcarcely ſuppoſe that any one could be honeſtly alarmed with the fear that the departure would be towards democracy. He concluded by expreſſing his hopes that the repreſentation to the next Congreſs would be fixed at one for thirty thouſand, as it had hitherto been, and that the motion for ſtriking out would not prevail.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a memorial from General Moſes Hazen, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Baldwin preſented the petition of General James Jackſon, ſtating that an improper and undue return has been made to the houſe of the election for the lower diſtrict of the ſtate of Georgia—and praying that the houſe would poſtpone any determination on the election of General Anthony Wayne, for ſuch reaſonable period as may enable the petitioner to come forward with ſuch proofs as the caſe may require.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a petition of ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York, holders of the continental paper called new emiſſion, or forty for one money—laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, with a copy of a reſolution of the Legiſlature of Virginia, ratifying the firſt article in the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States—alſo ſundry papers relative to a purchaſe of land on the Great Miami, by John C. Symmes.

Mr. Seney preſented a memorial from the diſtillers of Baltimore, praying a modification and a reduction of the duty on ſpirits of domeſtic manufacture—read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Sundry petitions were read, praying for penſions and compenſations—theſe were committed to the Secretary of War, to report thereon.

The petition of Stephen Zachary, merchant, of Baltimore, was read, ſtating that in conſequence of an unintentional error in a bill of ſale of a veſſel purchaſed at Port-au-Prince, he had been obliged to pay extra tonnage duties, and prayed relief. On motion, this petition was referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Huger and Gilman.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the petition of Gen. Jackſon ſhould be referred to the committee of elections. He offered ſeveral obſervations to ſhew the propriety of giving early attention to the buſineſs, particularly as the conteſted election took place in the remoteſt part of the remoteſt ſtate in the Union.

It was obſerved that a reference to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform mode of proceeding in caſes of conteſted elections, appeared to be the moſt eligible.——A reference to the committee of elections was objected to, as the ſubject did not come within their cognizance, as that committee can only determine reſpecting the certificate, &c. which are required from the executive of the ſtate to entitle to a ſeat in the houſe. A reference to the committee appointed to report a bill, was alſo objected to, as that committee was not authorized to take notice of paſt tranſactions, or to report a retroſpective regulation.

A ſelect committee was mentioned, agreeable to the mode adopted in the two conteſted elections which occurred in the firſt Congreſs—but it being obſerved that the petition was unaccompanied with the requiſite documents mentioned in it, Mr. Baldwin withdrew his motion, and the petition was laid on the table.

The meſſage from the Preſident of the United States being read, the papers reſpecting the purchaſe of land in the Weſtern Territory, were referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſale of vacant lands.

A report, purſuant to orders of the houſe, was received and read, from the Board of Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the United States with the individual States. The report ſtated that thoſe accounts may be ſettled by the firſt of July, 1793.

Mr. Parker laid before the houſe ſundry papers reſpecting a Marine Hoſpital which had been erected in the State of Virginia; alſo an act of the Legiſlature of that State, authorizing the ſale thereof to the United States—Theſe being read, on motion of Mr. Parker, they were referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Two reports from the Secretary of State on petitions referred to him, were read—one on that of William Howe; the other, on that of Charles Colvin.——On motion of Mr. Madiſon, William Howe had leave to withdraw his petition—the other report was laid on the table.

The report of the Secretary of War, made to the late Congreſs, on the petition of Rufus Hamilton, which was againſt the prayer of ſaid petition, was, on motion of Mr. Ward, taken into conſideration. A ſubſequent petition from the ſame perſon was alſo read—and on motion, it was voted that the prayer of ſaid petition cannot be granted.

The order of the day, on the Cenſus being called for, the houſe went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Heiſter moved that the Clerk ſhould inform the houſe of the ſtate of the ratifications of the amendments to the Conſtitution propoſed by Congreſs to the ſeveral States.—It appeated that nine States had ratified the firſt article of theſe amendments.

The debate was then renewed on the amendment propoſed to the motion of Mr. Lawrance, for ſtriking out *thirty* before thouſand.

Mr. Findley and Mr. Giles ſpake largely againſt the motion for ſtriking out—and Mr. Boudinot replied. The committee roſe without taking a vote, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15,

Mr. Wayne preſented the petition of J. Davis. a ſurgeon in the late army of the United States; which was read, and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Sedgwick reported a bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and from the ſervice of Maſters; which was read the firſt and ſecond times, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next---100 copies to be printed for the accommodation of the members.

In committee of the whole, on the Schedule of the Cenſus.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The motion for ſtriking out thirty, from the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Lawrance was further diſcuſſed; Mr. Page, Mr. Findley, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Kitchell and Mr. Heiſter oppoſed the motion for ſtriking out. Mr. Steele, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hillhouſe, Mr. Vining and Mr. Sedgwick, were in favor of the motion; the debate was continued till 3 o'clock, when the queſtion being generally called for it was put and negatived—and the original motion, That until the next enumeration, the number of Repreſentatives ſhall be one to every thirty thouſand perſons was agreed to. The committee then roſe and reported the reſolution to the Houſe, and on the motion to agree to the ſame, the ayes and noes being demanded are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Heiſter, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Muhlenberg, Madiſon, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadſworth, Wayne, White, Willis—35.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Barnewell, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clarke, Gilman, Goodhue, Grove, Hillhouſe, Livermore, Macon, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Vining, Ward—23

A committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Page, Murray and Macon, was appointed to report a bill purſuant to the above reſolution.

Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number of Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

WHEN the preſent Conſtitution of the United States was firſt formed, the Senate conſiſted of twenty-ſix members, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of ſixty-five. The proportion was as two to five. By the acceſſion of Vermont and Kentucky, the number of Senators will be encreaſed to thirty. To preſerve the original proportion, the number of Repreſentatives ſhould be encreaſed to ſeventy-five, and apportioned to the ſeveral States agreeably to the Conſtitution, according to the late cenſus. Would it not be beſt to amend the Conſtitution, ſo that for the future the number of Repreſentatives may be always in the ſame proportion to the number of Senators as at firſt?—That rule would aſcertain the number, without the interference of Congreſs, which will not be done by the amendment that has been already propoſed; but as that is not yet become a part of the Conſtitution, Congreſs can fix the number at the rate aforeſaid for the next election, and recommend the amendment here propoſed in lieu of the former.

The objects of legiſlation in a federal government are few, compared with thoſe in a national or ſtate government, and therefore will not require ſo great a number of Repreſentatives. Thoſe gentlemen who are acquainted with doing buſineſs in a legiſlative aſſembly, can judge better by experience than argumentation, what number will be moſt convenient to tranſact the public buſineſs. Any greater number would add nothing to the power of that branch of the legiſlature, but would render the exerciſe of its powers more inconvenient, and leſſen the weight and reſponſibility of each individual member. An increaſe of members would alſo enhance the public expence. If ſeventy-five members can tranſact the public buſineſs as well as one hundred, the ſaving the expence of twenty-five members (which in a ſeſſion of ſix months would amount to 26,000 dollars) would be an object worthy of attention.

A CITIZEN.

FROM THE GEORGIA GAZETTE, OF OCTOBER 13.

THE Light-Houſe on Tybee Iſland will hereafter be regularly lighted, and the following directions are given for ſailing in over the bar:

Bring the Light-Houſe to bear Weſt, or not more than W. ½ S. or W. ½ N. and calculate the tide, at ½ paſt 7, at full and change of the moon, to be full ſea. If little wind, in ſtanding in, allow for the tide. The ebb ſetting to the ſouthward, over the ſouth breakers, you muſt ſteer W. N. W. as ſoon as you ſhoal your water, haul up more to the northward; but be ſure not to vary from the courſe above mentioned. Obſerve the flood tide ſets to the northward; then you muſt ſteer W. S. W. with light winds. When you get the Light-Houſe to bear from S. E. to S. you may bring up from 3½ to 5 fathoms, at low water, muddy bottom, being within 1½ cable's length of the ſhore. There you may lie ſafe with any but an eaſterly wind. When you get on the bar, you will have 18 feet at low water, with a hard bottom; at high water, from 3½ to 4 fathoms. After paſſing the bar you will have a ſoft bottom. The diſtance from 3 fathoms water, coming over the bar, until the water deepens, is half a mile. The width of the channel, from breaker-head to breaker-head, is half a mile. Obſerve when you find you get either to the ſouthward or to the northward of the foregoing directions, and have no wind, let go your anchor.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	21/10	22/ pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/	13/2	66 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates		19/	95 do.
Indents	11/6		56½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,		140	Dollars.

Philadelphia, November 16.

Accounts from London, via Bermuda, are received to the 19th Sept. On the 14th of that month died at Weymouth, the Marquis de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the Court of France. A treaty of peace is ſigned between Ruſſia and the Turks; the Empreſs retaining Oczakow and its dependencies. The King of France has accepted the new conſtitution, and had been put in poſſeſſion of the crown; a general amneſty has been publiſhed in favor of all who aſſiſted the King in making his eſcape, as well as thoſe who have reſiſted the decrees of the National Aſſembly; paſſports and momentary reſtrictions in regard to entering into or departing out of the kingdom are done away; the gaols of the kingdom are to be thrown open on the occaſion.

The King of Spain has declared war againſt the Emperor of Morocco. Accounts from India to the 23d March, inform that Lord Cornwallis was carrying every thing before him; the Ruſſian and Turkiſh trade from England was getting into the uſual proſperous channel.

It appears from the beſt information from Cape-Francois, that the iſland of Hiſpaniola muſt be loſt for ſome time; the force not being ſufficient by any means to diſperſe, much leſs conquer the revolters. The American property at the iſland which is of a periſhable nature, muſt be intirely loſt; no kind of proviſions are wanting, it is uncertain whether the Cape is not at the mercy of the revolters when they chooſe to make a ſmall ſacrifice. All agree that the iſland can never be recovered but by a great and early exertion of France.

On Friday laſt Mr. HAMMOND was introduced to the Preſident of the United States, by the Secretary of State, and preſented his credentials as his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

Col. HENRY LEE is elected Governor of Virginia by the Legiſlature of that ſtate.

Mr. BOURNE, Conſul of the United States for St. Domingo, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt in the brig Theodoſia, from Cape-Francois, informs that the Colonial Aſſembly had taken off the embargo from all American veſſels previous to his departure from the iſland.

The Ship Sampſon, Capt. Howell, arrived at the Iſle of France on the 24th April laſt, and was to ſail for Canton the firſt of June; The Ship Preſident Waſhington, Capt. Nicolſon, was alſo at the above place on the 27th May. The Ship Neptune, Capt. Earl, had ſailed from thence for Madras.

Much has been ſaid about making the Poſt-Office the medium of news and information to the people; and it ſeems to be the general ſentiment that, if it is practicable, this medium ſhould be adopted for this truly patriotic purpoſe. It is however ſaid, that there are very great obſtacles in the way—the expence is the moſt formidable—another is, that it will interfere with that diſpatch ſo neceſſary to give ſatisfaction to the mercantile intereſt, which is conſidered as the great ſupport of the Poſt-Office department; and whoſe convenience and accommodation ought therefore to be primarily conſulted. With reſpect to the expence, it may be preſumed, that if newſpapers were particularly ſpecified in the contracts for tranſporting the mails, thoſe contracts might be made on nearly the preſent terms; and it is univerſally ſuppoſed, that punctuality in receiving the papers, would induce every perſon chearfully to pay ſuch a ſum over and above the ſubſcription, as would amply compenſate the deputy Poſt-maſters for the ſmall addition to their buſineſs, which a more particular attention than is now paid would occaſion. A ſeparate portmanteau, and ſeparate accounts, would prevent an interference with the letters; which ought always to receive the firſt attention. At preſent, it is a mere matter of courteſy, according to the exiſting reſolutions of Congreſs, that newſpapers, even exchange papers between Printers, are permitted to be ſent by the mail—this is ſo generally known, that the idea of property is ſcarcely ever affixed to them; at leaſt after they once leave the Poſt-Offices. It ſeems as if it was proper that the Printers ſhould know on what ground they ſtand; for their preſent indulgence in regard to diſtant ſubſcribers, is illuſory and deſtructive to them, and proves a vexatious deception and diſcouragement to their patrons.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Auguſt 22.

Yeſterday, a gentleman riding by the ſea coaſt, betwixt Limekills and North Queenſferry, obſerved three whales playing in the water. He rode directly to the ferry and gave the information to the fiſhermen there, who immediately launched their boats, and ſet off in purſuit of them. In a ſhort time they overtook them, and the moment they ſtruck them with their harpoons all three run aſhore. In the afternoon they were brought into the North Queenſferry. One of them meaſures ſixteen feet in length, another twenty feet, and the third twenty-two feet.

At Davis's Straits, forty-ſix ſhips have caught 151 fiſh, which are computed to yield 1812 tons of oil, and 120 tons of whalebone. Fourteen Amſterdam veſſels caught 17 fiſh.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

NOVEMBER 16.—DOLLARS at 7s 6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	7d	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	30s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	37l	10s
——Pearl,		50l	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		8s	4d
——Cogniac		10s	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l	15l
Bricks	pr. M	30s to	37s 6d
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	15s	
Ditto, pilot		27s	6d
Ditto, ſmall water		40s	45s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10s	6
——	pr. bbl.	35s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	67s	4l
BOARDS: Merch. pine		100s	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		82s	
BOARDS: Cedar		100s	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.			
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	26s	
BEEF: Iriſh	pr. bbl.		
BEEF: Boſton		60s	
BEEF: Country		52s	6d
Butter	pr. lb.	16d	
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s	2 6d
Chocolate	pr. lb.	18d	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1s	6d
Coffee	pr. lb.	14d	
Cinnamon		18s	20s
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s	5d
—— Country		9d	
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s	2d
CANDLES: Wax		4s	3d
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		12d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		12d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		2s	4d
Currants		1s	
Cloves		9s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s	62s 6d
Cocoa		80s	
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80s	
—— Ravens		67s	72s 6d
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	37s	6d
——Common,		35s	
——Bur middlings,	beſt	33s	
——Middlings		24s	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	7s	6d 10s
Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
Feathers	pr. lb.	3s	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	5s	6d
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l	10s 8l
Ginger, white race		65s	
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Sinſeng,		1/6	1/10
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter caſk,	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		30s	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	6s	
Do.	pr. caſe.	32s	6d
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. buſh	7s	7s 3d
GRAIN: Rye		3s	
GRAIN: Oats		2s	2d
GRAIN: Indian corn		3s	4d
GRAIN: Barley		4s	8d
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3d	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	6d
Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	45l	53l
American,	pr. lb.	4d	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5l	6l
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s	20s
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
Hops		9s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
——Carolina		3s	7s
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Caſtings		22s	6d 30s
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l	32l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		65l	
IRON: Nail rods		30l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s	40s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		50s	
Lead, white		75s	80s
——red		50s	
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	1s	4d 1s 6d
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
Logwood		7l	5s 8l
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	19s	
——Rye		20s	
Mackarel, beſt		60s	67s 6d
——Common		26s	
Mace	pr. lb.	5s	
Muſtard		2s	4d
Madder, beſt		15d	18d
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	3s	2d 3s 4d
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Maſt ſpars		2s	6d 5s
Mahogany		8d	10d
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	6s	6d
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s	9d
OIL: Train		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	
OIL: Whale		1s	6d 2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto	pr. caſe	18s	9d
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	75s	
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles		37s	6d
Oak timber	pr. ton	38s	
Porter	pr. bl.	40s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s	6d 15s
Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s	6
Pitch,	pr. bbl	13s	15s
Pork, Burlington,		90s	100s
——Lower county		90s	
——Carolina		70s	
Peas, Albany		5s	6d
Pepper,	pr. lb.	3s	9d
Pimento		1s	6d
Rice	pr. cwt.	21s	6d
Roſin	pr. bbl.	18s	9d
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	75s	
Ditto	pr. jar	32s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s	9d
RUM: Antigua		6s	6d
RUM: Windward		5s	6d 6s
RUM: Barbadoes		5s	6d
RUM: Country, N. E.		4s	4d
RUM: Taffia		2s	4d 2s 6d
Saſſafras	pr. ton	45s	60s
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l	10s 5l
Sulphur, flour		50s	
Shot		52s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	65s	70s
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered		75s	
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l	60l
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	80s	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s	6d 3s 9d
Soap, Common		5d	6d
——Brown		6d	
——Caſtile		10d½	
Starch		4d	6d
Snuff		1s	6d 2s 4d 3s 6d
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	10d
Sail Cloth, Engliſh,	pr. yard,	1s	6d 2s 2d
——Boſton, No. I.		2s	3d
—— No. II.		2s	2d
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s	5d
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s	10d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		2s	6d
SUGAR: Havannah, white		17d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		11d	
SUGAR: Muſcovada,	pr. cwt.	10s	
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s	
SALT: Allum	pr. buſh.	2s	1d
SALT: Liverpool		2s	1d
SALT: Cadiz		1s	10d
SALT: Liſbon		2s	
Ship build. W. O. frames	p. ton,	90s	100s
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	22s	6d
——long dreſſed		37s	6d
Scantling, heart,		80s	100s
——Sap		50s	55s
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	60s	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l	2s 6d
STAVES: R. O. do.		7l	6s 3d
STAVES: Leogan		6l	
STAVES: Barrel		3l	15s
STAVES: Heading		8l	
SKINS: Otter, beſt	pr. piece	35s	
SKINS: Minks		1s	6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		3s	
SKINS: ——red		4s	8¼
SKINS: Martins		2s	7s 6d
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	5s
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d	1s 8d
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s	6 10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s	6d 2s 3d
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7/6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	10s	
Turpentine	pr. bbl.	12s	15s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		28s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior		20s	2 5/6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		35s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		18/9	22/6
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		50s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		19s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		19s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s	17s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		22s	6d 25s
TEAS: Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s	8 9d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s	6s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,		3s	6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9s
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	9d
Tallow, refined		8¼d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	3s	6d 4s
Vermillion,		12s	
Varniſh,		2s	6d
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	75l
WINE: Liſbon		36l	
WINE: Teneriffe		20l	10s 30l
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	6d
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	36l	43l
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	6s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		5s	6s 6d
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s	3d
——ſhort,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,

	90 days,	70½
Ditto	60 days	71½
Ditto	30 days	72½
Amſterdam, 60 days,		
	pr. guilder,	3s
	30 days	3s 4d
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,		33s 1d.

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TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

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Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it appears by the proceedings in a certain cauſe now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein *William Webb* is the plaintiff, and *John Parker*, (executor of *Thomas Bradly*, deceaſed) is the defendant, that *Henry Webb* was put out an apprentice to the ſea trade by the Greenwich ſchool, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and ſailed from England in the year 1776, to ſome part of North-America, in the ſhip or veſſel *Artemiſſa*, Capt. *Letwellyn*, formerly a Spaniſh trader, and at that time a navy victualler or tranſport in his Majeſty's ſervice—and whereas it appears that the ſaid *Henry Webb* deſerted and ran away from ſaid ſhip or veſſel, and entered on board a certain privateer called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Dean* was maſter or commander, then lying at New-York, North-America; and that the ſaid *Vengeance Privateer*, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, ſailed from New-York aforeſaid to Savannah, and arrived at ſuch laſt mentioned port in or about the month of March, 1780, and on the month of April following, to ſome port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel was ſeen at Barbadoes in the Weſt-Indies, but the ſaid *Henry Webb* has not ſince been heard of, and is ſuppoſed to be dead; it having been reported that the tender belonging to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel called the *Vengeance*, which ſhip was then commanded by Capt. *Knowles*, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, (and among whom the ſaid *Henry Webb* is ſuppoſed to have been one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.——Now, in purſuance of an order made in the ſaid cauſe, bearing date the 3d of December, 1790, any perſon or perſons who can give any account or information touching the ſaid *Henry Webb*, or of the ſaid ſhip *Vengeance*, or whether the ſaid *Henry Webb* be living or dead, and if dead, when or whereſoever he died, are requeſted to give ſuch information to *William Weller Pepys*, Eſq. one of the Maſters of ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symonds'-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; and ſuch perſon or perſons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to *Samuel Naylor*, Eſq. the Solicitor in ſaid cauſe, No. 4, Great Newport-ſtreet, London; or to the Rev. *John Stanford*. No. 33, John-ſtreet, New-York; or to *John Prettyjohn*, Eſq. Bridgetown, Barbadoes. W. W. PEPYS.

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For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by.

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (taw9w)

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Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

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October 31. (eptf.)

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That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep2m]

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley*.

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS SECOND.

THIS Claſs will poſitively commence drawing on Thurſday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themſelves that no conſideration whatever ſhall induce them to poſtpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boſton, October 15, 1791.

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December. WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold at the Editor.*

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price 4*s* or a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,

Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*